The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, January 19, 1799.

Vol. 13. No. 645.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL Store, corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets,

HAS for Sale a large and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of *CASTINGS*, and a large quantity of *WHISKEY*, by the barrel or gallon, which he flatters himſelf will be acceptable to his cuſtomers and the public.

Pittſburgh, December 20th, 1798.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Oppoſite the Court Houſe, has on hand and intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of

Madeira, } Wines
Sherry,
Port,
Malaga,
Old Cogniac & Bourdeaux Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice,
Spirits Turpentine,
Tanners Oil,

Hyſon & Bohea Teas
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Pepper,
Alſpice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Which will be ſold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 18, 1798

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, January 1ſt, 1799.

A.

DAVID ADAMS, care of David Mead, Meadville; James Anderſon, Pittſburgh, 2; James Alexander, Beaver Town, 4; John Allen, Millers run, 2; Charles Atkins, James Allen, Pittſburgh; Daniel Andrews, care of Rev. John Andrews, 3; Robert Andrews, Rev. John Anderſon, Mill creek, 1 letter and 1 large packet.

B.

Robert Brown, Pittſburgh; William Baxter, America; Robert Beard, Pittſburgh; Peggy Biggs, John or Robert Bowman, James and Elizabeth Boyd, Sawickly, care of John Irwin, Pittſburgh; Samuel Brown, George Brant, Wm. Bradley, John Briens, Racoon, or Thomas [illegible], William Burnſide, care of Wm. Ro[illegible].

C.

Richard Caſtard, French creek; Sanſlot Cam[illegible] Laughlin, Campbell; John Chambers, [illegible]; Robert Calhoon, M'Kee's Port; Alexander Calhoon, Elizabeth townſhip; John Crawford, Verſailles townſhip, 2; Doctor Carns, Wm. Carr, Plumb townſhip; Philip Carrager corporal, Pittſburgh; Benjamin Chapman, Paul Coriſtman, Daniel Conner, Samuel Cochran, Chartiers; Wm. Cummins, Wm. Carl.

D.

Wm. Dunn, Oliver Dunn, 2; Thomas Dunn, care of Thomas Reeſe, Eſq: Erie; Alexander D'Aunicov, Buffaloe, Lake Erie; Henry DeBitts, George Devor, Slippery Rock; Thomas [illegible], care of Samuel M'Cord, 2; Henry Dickſon, care of James Mitchell, Eſq: Thomas Dennis, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Bartholomew Dennis, care of Joſeph Scott, Eſq.

E.

James Evans, M'Kee's Port; Philip Eſſex, John Ewen.

F.

James Farlan, Pittſburgh; David or Samuel Ferguſon, Benjamin Fletcher, Bear creek; Adam Funk.

G.

John Garden Eſq: Hugh Galbraith, care of Alexander M'Laughlin.

H.

Champ Hamblin, Joſeph Hemphill, Robert Holmes or John Stones, George Hayes, David Hays, Beaver; Peter W. Hammis, care of Gen. James O'Hara; Peleg Hyde, Jacob Haymaker.

I.

James Johnſton, Samuel Johnſton, 3; John Johnſton, 2; Zachariah Johnſton, care of Wm. M'Millan, Pittſburgh; Adam Johnſton, Millers run; James Johnſton, Fayette townſhip; Chriſtopher Irwin, 2; John Inſtone, care of John Irwin, 2; Edward Jones, major Winzer Jones, David Junken, David Johnſton, Pittſburgh.

K.

Robert Kilpatrick, 2; care of James Dunn, Eſq: Meadville; Joſeph Kinkead, Meadville; Robert Knox, Pittſburgh; George Kinzor, 4; Wm. Kent, David Kerr, M'Kee's Port; Gilbert Kirker, care of Samuel Jones, Eſq. Robert Kidd, Waſhington county, near Pittſburgh.

L.

Wm. Law, New Connecticut; Wm. Laird, New Connecticut; Daniel Ligget, care of Jacob Haymaker; Andrew Long, care of Jer[illegible] Sturgeon, 2; Thomas Loughead, Shenango, [illegible] Wm. Loughead, M'Kee's Port; James Leard, John Lynd, care of James O'Hara, Eſq. Samuel Lane, James Lyman.

M.

Samuel M[illegible], Samuel Mercer, Thos. M'Kee, [illegible]; John M'Kinley, care of John Hannah, 4; Wm. James or David M'Junken, 5. care of John Thompſon; Hugh Martin, care of John M'Maſters; Iſaac Morgan, Jemima M'Kenny, Andrew M'Clane, Racoon; Nathan M'Dowell, Robert M'Elhanney, Pittſburgh; Widow M'Elhany, Archibald Maxwell, care of Andrew Robinſon; Archibald M'Killop, Edward M'Evin, Pittſburgh; John M'Farron, John Mahoning; Wm. M'Keen, near M'Kee's Port; Joſeph Miller, Patrick M'Lees, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Archibald M'Laughlin, Jane M'Calley, Daniel M'Jurk, Chartiers; Doctor Richard Murray, James M'Faden, David M'Alleſter, care Col. Wilſon, Racoon; Daniel Mahuſh, care of James Robinſon, Eſq. James Moor, French creek; Henry Marley, Little Coneat; Wm. Mann, Waterford, 3; Henry Mott, Oil creek; James M'Mahan, care of John Baron, Eſquire.

N.

Joſeph Niel, Wm. Neely, Coal Hill, care of Andrew Robinſon; Wm. Nellis.

O.

Edward or Philip O'Hara, French creek.

P.

Alexander Power, Coneat; J. Power, Meadville; Thomas Patterſon, Chartiers; Samuel Patterſon, care of John Reed; Joſeph Pangborn, New Connecticut; Jeſſe Pearſon, St. Clair townſhip; John Pinkerton, Montours run; John Park, Beaver creek; Robert Power, Coneat.

Q.

Wm. Quigly, James Quigly, Beaver; Aſa Quigley, near Devores ferry.

R.

Charles Raitt, Mifflin townſhip; David Rily, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Henry Rardon, Henry Redman, Chartiers; John Raſher, Sawmill run; Mrs. Reynolds, care of Alexander M'Dowell, Franklin.

S.

Samuel Sterling, care of Francis Deary, 2; John Smith, Long run; John Sheriff, Adam Sloon, care Wm. Dunning; Alexander Snodgraſs, M'Kee's Port; Andrew Stewart, near Pittſburgh; John and Charles Sweney, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon; Martin Smith, New-Connecticut; Wm. Smith, French creek; John Shotwell, Meadville; Wm. Scott, Pittſburgh, 2; Thomas Sampſon, Pittſburgh; George Sturd, Pittſburgh; Simon Small, Pittſburgh.

T.

Robert Thompſon, Mifflin townſhip; George Thompſon, 2; John Thompſon, care of Mark Deary; Caleb Track, Mifflin townſhip; Thomas Thompſon, Peters creek; Ely Toutley, New-Connecticut.

W.

Hugh White, Beaver; Edward Work, Matthew White, Nine mile run; Thomas Wilſon, near M'Kee's Port; Andrew Wilſon, Mifflin townſhip, 2; George Willis, Montures meeting-houſe; C. Weltz, John Woods, near M'Kee's Iſland; Hugh Wilſon, Edward White, care of Wm. Steel; Mary Watt, John Watt, Oil creek; John Warren, Waterford.

Y.

John Young, New Connecticut; John Youens, Long run congregation; Ephraim Young, care of Doctor Stevenſon.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, before the Honorable Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Juſtices of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Semrall, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged agreeable to laws made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, the Court order, that the priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of March next, that his petition and creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publiſhing in the Gazette of the United States and in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and continue for three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be two weeks before his hearing, that they may ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why he ſhould not be diſcharged.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Prothy.

Came to the plantation of

the ſubſcriber living on the Monongahela river, Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, laſt October, a ſmall Brown MARE, with a ſmall bell, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a large ſtar, ſome white on each of her hind feet, a natural trotter. My reaſon for not advertiſing before now was ſuppoſing her to belong to ſome of the neighbouring people that had been to the Indian country, and I did not wiſh to put them to coſt. I now deſire the owner to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

January 2, 1799.

All perſons indebted to the

eſtate of Alexander Ewing, deceaſed, either by note or book account, are hereby requeſted to make payment againſt the 21ſt of this inſtant, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN SHORT, Executor.
JANE EWING, Executrix.

Fayette townſhip, Allegheny county,
January 4, 1799.

A CHARGE,

To the GRAND JURIES of the COUNTY COURTS of the FIFTH CIRCUIT of the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, at December Seſſions 1798, by ALEXANDER ADDISON, PRESIDENT of thoſe COURTS.

(*Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Grand Juries of the Counties of Allegheny, Weſtmoreland, Somerſet and Greene.*)

IN circumſtances of extraordinary danger or alarm, extraordinary meaſures muſt be adopted; for ordinary means are incompetent for extraordinary occaſions. Though I may not kill a man, while I am in no danger from him; yet if he be in the act to kill me, or I find him breaking into my houſe, in the night time, to rob me, I may put him to death. This reſults from the general law of ſelf defence. The ſacred right of property will not forbid us, when a houſe is on fire, to pull down the adjacent buildings, to ſave the reſt of the town. Nor will the right of perſonal liberty reſtrain the magiſtrate from committing to goal a man, who has actually done no miſchief, if another is juſtly afraid of miſchief being done by him. All theſe are extraordinary caſes, to which the ordinary rules of property, or of perſonal liberty and ſafety, are not applicable; and the violation of thoſe rules, in ſuch caſes, is, in true conſtruction, no violation of them: for they were never meant to be applied to ſuch caſes, but only to the ordinary and peaceful ſtate of ſociety, and muſt yield to the great law of ſelf preſervation and common welfare.

Nations, like individuals, are alſo bound, by the law of ſelf preſervation, in times of danger, to adopt meaſures, which would be altogether unjuſtifiable in ordinary times. They may deſtroy an hoſtile army. If a hoſtile army be ſuffered to march through a neutral country, to attack another nation, this nation may alſo enter that country, and oppoſe its enemy. If fields, gardens, houſes, or towns ſhelter its enemy from the full force of attack, they may be deſtroyed. If it be neceſſary to weaken the enemy by want, the corn, cattle and all kinds of proviſion, may be carried off, and the frontier made, as it were, a deſert. Such things are, in times of danger, juſtifiable by the law of ſelf-defence; though, in ordinary times they would be unlawful and inhuman. On the ſame principles of ſelf-defence, to prevent a dangerous communication of intelligence, or any meaſure unfavourable to its ſafety, when a nation is, or is likely to be en[illegible] may order any aliens, who [illegible] deſigns of its enemy, to depart out of its territory. This may be always, and has been generally, done. And, unleſs where this right is regulated by treaty this may be done at the diſcretion of the government under which the aliens reſide. For every government muſt be ſole judge of what is neceſſary to be done, for its own ſafety or advantage, within its own territory.† And even with reſpect to their own ſubjects, moſt governments have reſerved a right, without being required to ſhew any cauſe, to commit to cloſe cuſtody any ſubject ſuſpected as dangerous to the peace or welfare of the community. In England, this right is reſtrained by the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which gives to every ſubject impriſoned an opportunity of requiring the cauſe of his commitment, and of obtaining, in all proper caſes, his enlargement. When therefore, the King of Britain's miniſters find it neceſſary, for political reaſons, to reſtrain the perſonal liberty of any ſubject, without ſhewing any cauſe for it, a law muſt be obtained from Parliament, ſuſpending the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and Parliament may, whenever it pleaſes, paſs ſuch a law.

Conforming to the principles of liberty inherited from our anceſtors, the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is eſtabliſhed, as a principle, in the government of this State and of the Union.‡ And, though Congreſs or the General Aſſembly may, reſpectively, like the Britiſh Parliament, by law, ſuſpend this privilege: yet they cannot, like the Britiſh Parliament, paſs ſuch law whenever they pleaſe. For the Federal and State Conſtitutions have declared, "that the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when, in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it." So that in this country, no citizen can be deprived of his liberty, without an avowed and ſufficient cauſe, unleſs, in caſe of rebellion or invaſion, the legiſlature think the public ſafety requires it, and ſuſpend the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. But here the Conſtitution leaves aliens, as in other countries, to the protection of the general principles of the law of nations, or of the particular proviſions of treaties made between the United States, and the government whoſe ſubjects or citizens the aliens ſeverally are.

Congreſs, in its laſt ſeſſion, found the United States in extraordinary circumſtances of peril, unequalled ſince their Independence was ſolemnly acknowledged. France, having, without any reſpect to the principles of liberty, the law of nations, or the rights of individuals, plundered the land to the utmoſt reach of her graſp: extended the ſame unprincipled rapacity to the ocean, and plundered indiſcriminately friends and foes. Of all nations and governments none had, with more affection, regarded the revolution France, none had more aſſiduouſly cultivat her friendſhip, none had more ſcrupulouſly o ſerved the rules of neutrality, or, conſiſtent with thoſe rules partially indulged the views France, than the nation and government of t United States. And, if neutrality, juſtice, affe tion and gratitude, could have exempted a government and nation from injury from Fran the nation and government of the United Sta might juſtly have claimed this exemption. B what weight has juſtice with a government wi out principle, without religion, and without intereſt in the proſperity of the people o which it is placed! If the French governme had regarded only the intereſt of France, would have cultivated the affections of Ame ca. But the French government, like the u mother indifferent to the life of the child, garded not the intereſt of the French natio but the indulgence of its own paſſions, and t triumph of its own pride, which exalted, ſucceſs, beyond the bounds of moderatio ſought to humble all authorities in univerſal pr ſtration at its feet. She commenced and pro cuted ſpoliations of our trade to an extent th threatened its ruin: and the diſmal effects a diſplayed in the bankruptcies of our merchan and the languiſhing ſtate of our commerce a agriculture. The American government pa tiently and peacefully ſought redreſs by neg ciation: but the preſumption and rapacity France roſe in proportion to the patience a peace of America; and, with unexampled in lence, ſhe repeatedly drove away our ambaſ dors ſent to claim only an exemption from inj ry, and a payment of juſt debts: required by an ignominious tribute and bribe, to doul the damage we had ſuffered; and threaten us, if we refuſed this, with war and ravage our coaſts, burning our towns, and even diſ lution as a nation.

What could have ſwelled the inſolence France to this pitch of extravagance? Had done her any injury? She can ſhew none. W it her great ſucceſs, and mighty power? are at a diſtance to defy her power. How t dared ſhe thus to inſult and injure us? S accounted us a divided people, ſplit into fa ons, among which ſhe had zealous partiza In this ſtate ſhe knew we muſt be an eaſy pr In this ſtate, ſhe knew, we could make no ſiſtance. And, while we remained in this ſta ſhe might ſafely perſiſt in her proud oppreſſi and ſhe did ſo. "For men without regard to ligion and juſtice, *will* do whatever they *can* and nothing but reſiſtance and force will reſtr them from injuring others." France had among [illegible] our country, to procure information of our cumſtances and opinions. Theſe travelled th America, under various pretexts of curioſ of philoſophy, or of avoiding tyranny or pe cution at home. This Talleyrand, who manded the bribe and loan from our ambaſſad travelled through America as an emigrant: a after his return to France, was appointed m ſter of foreign affairs. From its ſpies and ot agents here, the French government rec conſtant intelligence of the ſentiments of the tizens, and the meaſures of the governmen America: and was thus prepared to promot own views, and defeat ours.

If ever there was a time in which it was per for any government, to order aliens to part out of its territory, it was proper for American government to do ſo at this time. other countries, this would have been done proclamation of the executive. This was a caſe under the American Conſtitution, and per for the interference of the legiſlature. greſs, therefore paſſed a law,† the ſubſtan which in its own words, I ſhall here ſtate. *ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United S to order all ſuch aliens, as he ſhall judge dang to the peace and ſafety of the United States, or have reaſonable grounds to ſuſpect, are concern any treaſonable or ſecret machinations again government thereof, to depart out of the territo the United States, within ſuch time as ſhall b preſſed in ſuch order. Which order ſhall be ſ on ſuch alien by delivering him a copy there leaving the ſame at his uſual abode, and be re ed to the office of the Secretary of State, by the ſhal or other perſon to whom the ſame ſhall rected.* But *if any alien ſo ordered to depart prove, to the ſatiſfaction of the Preſident, b dence to be taken before ſuch perſons as the dent ſhall direct, that no injury or danger to nited States will ariſe, from ſuffering him to therein, the Preſident may grant a licence to alien to remain within the United States, fo time as he ſhall judge proper, and at ſuch pl he ſhall deſignate. And the Preſident may a quire ſuch alien to enter into a bond to the States in ſuch penal ſum as he may direct, wi or more ſufficient ſureties, to the ſatiſfaction perſon authoriſed by the Preſident to take the conditioned for the good behaviour of ſuch ali ring his reſidence in the United States, and violating his licence; which licence the Pr may revoke whenever he ſhall think proper."*

And if any alien, ſo ordered to depart, found at large within the United States, aft time limited in ſuch order for his departure, having a licence from the Preſident to reſide in—or, having obtained ſuch licence, ſhall n conformed thereto; every ſuch alien ſhall, viction thereof, be impriſoned for any term ceeding three years, and ſhall never b admitted to become a citizen of the United S

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† *Vattel L. of N. Prel. Sect. 17. 20. B. 2. Sect. 94.*

‡ *U. S. Conſt. Art. 1. Sect. 8. Penns. Conſt. Art. 9. Sect. 14. 1. U. S. L. 101. 2. U. S. L. 241.*

† *25th June 1798. 3 U. S. L. 143.*

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This law further enacts, "that it ſhall be law- for the Preſident of the United States, whenever may deem it neceſſary for the public ſafety, to er to be removed out of the territory thereof any n who may be in priſon in purſuance of this act; d to cauſe to be arreſted, and ſent out of the U ed States, ſuch of thoſe aliens as ſhall have been ered to depart therefrom, and ſhall not have ob ned a licence as aforeſaid, in all caſes where, in opinion of the Preſident, the public ſafety requires ſpeedy removal. And if any alien, ſo removed ſent out of the United States by the Preſident, ll voluntarily return thereto, unleſs by permiſſion he Preſident of the United States—ſuch alien, conviction thereof, ſhall be impriſoned as long as the opinion of the Preſident, the public ſafety may uire."

But it is provided, "that it ſhall be lawful for alien who may be ordered to be removed from the ited States, by virtue of this act, to take with him h part of his goods, chattels, or other property, as he y find convenient—and all property left in the U ed States by any alien who may be removed as reſaid, ſhall be ſubject to his diſpoſal."

One would have thought, that a law ſo reaſon e in itſelf, ſo conformable to the law of nati s, and the practice of all governments, and, ile it is altogether conſiſtent with the Conſtitu ion, ſo neceſſary to the ſafety and defence of United States; if it did not obtain all praiſe, uld at leaſt have eſcaped cenſure. Yet this w was not only vehemently oppoſed in Con eſs; but, even ſince it was paſſed, has been probated by igorant, or wicked and ſeditious en; and, for their vile and ſelfiſh purpoſe been held up to deteſtation, as unconſtitu nal and tyrannical. In many parts of the Union it has been uſed as a pretext and inſtrument, inflame the paſſions of the people, diſturb the ace of the country, deſtroy reſpect for the laws, d relax the authority of the government; and, one ſtate, to produce ſuch a commotion, as eatens an inſurrection, if not a ſeparation m the Union.

It is proper for men in all ſtations, and pecu rly in my ſtation, to endeavour to counteract th miſchievious paſſions, and miſerable conſe ences. With this view, I ſhall examine the jections, which I have obſerved to have been of fed againſt this law ſolemnly eſtabliſhed by the thority of the United States.

1. It is objected againſt this law, that it is con ry to the expreſs words of the conſtitution.

We perhaps ought not to wonder, that this ob tion is made. Added to the want of ſenſe and owledge in ſome of the objectors, of mode in moſt of them, and the general diſpoſition m prejudices excited and nouriſhed by ſla , to believe every act of adminiſtration wrong; e habit of oppoſition prepares their minds to ke and receive it. For a habit of oppoſing ry thing makes dreadful havoc, not only on feelings and conſcience, but on the under nding itſelf.

This objection is made on two grounds.

The firſt is, that the conſtitution declares that he migration or importation of ſuch perſons, any of the ſtates now exiſting ſhall think pro to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by Con eſs, prior to the year one thouſand eight ndred and eight; but a tax or duty may be poſed on ſuch importation not exceeding ten [illegible] cannot yet prohibit h migration or importation, they cannot re ve the perſons who have migrated, or been ported; for this, it is ſaid, would be, in ef t, prohibiting the migration or importation.

It is well known that the prohibition in view ſpected only ſlaves. This was univerſally derſtood at the time of the publica n of the conſtitution, during its diſcuſſion, ever ſince. All the members of the Con tion know this. The Speaker of the Houſe Repreſentatives of Congreſs, who was a mem of the Convention, did, in the argument on Bill, in the Committee of that Houſe ex ſsly declare this to have been the avowed ſe of the Convention, on this clauſe of the ſtitution, and no man of any knowledge of ſubject, has ever ſeriouſly entertained a doubt this. The Convention was ſo averſe to the fic in human beings, that they would not di ly name ſlaves, ſlavery or the ſlave trade. he Southern members thought their ſtates yet prepared for the prohibition of this traf

The other members agreed to give thoſe s twenty years to think of it. In that ſpace y would probably aboliſh the ſlave trade nſelves; or, after that, Congreſs might do it. he mean time, the Convention would not ſlavery the ſanction of being expreſsly nam Inſtead of the word *ſlaves*, the word *perſons* uſed; and to correſpond with this, the word *ration*, and explanatory of this, the word *im ation*, as more properly applicable to ſlaves, *rſons* conſidered, not as aliens, but as *property*. conſidering this prohibition as reſpecting on ves we find another reaſon for this con tion, in the power reſerved to Congreſs, "to poſe a tax on ſuch *importation*," while no power is expreſſed as to migration; and for conſtruing thoſe words as meaning a rent manner of introducing ſlaves. Con is reſtrained from prohibiting their *impor* by ſea, or their *migration* by land into any e ſtates; but may lay a duty on their firſt rtation, not on any ſubſequent migration; uty in that caſe being preſumed to have paid before. While the prejudices or ne ies *of the ſtates then exiſting* were thus in d; the Convention confined this indulgence em, and did not reſtrain Congreſs from biting the migration or importation of into any ſtate *thereafter to be eſtabliſhed*; left them to the diſcretion of Congreſs. ever reaſon may be aſſigned for it, this is n, that it was the plain meaning of the ention, and has been the uniform conſtructi the Conſtitution, that the reſtraint laid on reſs by this clauſe of the conſtitution, applies to the prohibition of introducing ſlaves.

ſuppoſing this not the true conſtruction clauſe of the Conſtitution, and ſuppoſing ongreſs is thereby reſtrained from prohi the migration or importation of any aliens er; it does not follow as a juſt conſequence his, that Congreſs can make make no law ſuch aliens. A rule will not be extended beyond the ſtrict words, if this extenſion will promote miſchief; eſpecially if it endangers the ſafety of the people, which is the ſupreme law. I would aſk whether this reſtraint, ſuppoſing it to reſpect aliens generally muſt not be limited to times of peace; and whether it muſt govern in extraordinary times of danger, or muſt then give way to the great rule of ſelf defence and general welfare? Let us try this conſtruction by the rules of reaſoning. It is a rule, that if any argument proves too much, it is unfound. Suppoſe a body of Frenchmen to arrive at Boſton, with arms and ammunition, which men may carry for their own defence, and tell the people there, that they are *perſons* who have migrated to ſettle peaceably in the country. Another body of ſuch emigrants, with the ſame tale in their mouths, arrives at New-York: another, at Philadelphia, another, at Norfolk: and another at Charleſton. Muſt the ſtate legiſlatures of Maſſachuſetts, of New York, of Pennſylvania, of Virginia, and of South Carolina be convened, to order thoſe ſeveral bodies of emigrants to depart out of theſe ſeveral ſtates? Well; the Boſton emigrants march peaceably into Connecticut; and the South Carolina emigrants into North Carolina; and ſo of the others, till they all meet peaceably in Maryland; and then declare, that they are come, by order of the Directory, to ſettle there, and to prevail on the Preſident and Congreſs, to give the tribute demanded by the Directory. All this they may do; and yet if Congreſs had proceeded to make a law to prevent their landing or effect their removal, we ſhould be told, that Congreſs cannot prohibit the migration or importation of aliens! This ſeems a ſtrange abſurdity. And yet the abſurdity of this caſe is only altered, it is not removed, by ſubſtituting the caſe on which Congreſs has acted. Spies are, at all times dangerous; they are generally not leſs, and they are often more dangerous, than open enemies; and theſe who corrupt our opinions and pervert our duties, are the moſt dangerous of all enemies. A power to make ſuch law is clearly neceſſary, for the general defence and welfare of the United States; the care of which is properly depoſited with the government of the United States.

For "the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity;"† eſtabliſhed a conſtitution, by which objects of general concern to the nation are properly ſubmitted to the management of the general government. And this government is expreſsly bound to "guarantee to every ſtate in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect each of them againſt invaſion and domeſtic violence;"‖ and has "power to make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers veſted by the conſtitution in the government of the United States, or any department or office thereof."‡ The reſtraint or expulſion of aliens, in times of war or danger, has by almoſt all nations, been conſidered as a neceſſary meaſure of protection and ſelf defence: and from the nature of the caſe, the law of nations, and the general conſtitutional authority of the government, [illegible] expell them neceſſarily exiſts in the government of the United States, as in every other government charged with the general welfare, the common defence, and protection againſt invaſion and domeſtic violence. If this be a neceſſary and proper means of accompliſhing any object, with which the government of the United States is charged; the power of exerting it is clearly veſted in that government. The difficulty of obtaining the univerſal conſent of the individual ſtates to any meaſure, however ſalutary, was ſufficiently experienced, as the great evil to be removed by the Conſtitution. And a conſtruction of this Conſtitution, were it admiſſible, will not be favoured, which would leave the general defence of the nation at hazard, on the caprice of a ſingle ſtate.

But this law is ſaid to be contrary to the expreſs words of the Conſtitution, becauſe the conſtitution declares, that the trial of all crimes ſhall be by Jury.‡

There is one general obſervation, which applies to all the objections to this law drawn from the conſtitution. It is this; that aliens are not parties to this inſtrument, and, therefore, can claim no benefit under it, unleſs they are expreſsly named. The conſtitution is made by "the people of the United States."* And for whoſe benefit? For the benefit of the people of the United States ſurely. It is the charter of the privileges of the citizens of the United States, to which none but citizens of the United States can thereby claim title. The people of the United States therein limit the power of their government over themſelves; but lay no reſtraint on the power of their government over aliens. This was not in their view at all. Until aliens become citizens, they are in the power of the ordinary legiſlature. The legiſlature may receive them, and admit them to become citizens; or may reject them; or remove them before they become citizens. When they come here, they know, that they came at the diſcretion of the ordinary legiſlature, can claim no privileges as citizens and have no reaſon to complain if this legiſlature remove them, before they become citizens. The legiſlature may refuſe to admit them to become citizens, by enacting that citizenſhip ſhall be acquired only by birth. If the legiſlature receive them, retain them, and admit them to become citizens; then, and not before, have they a right to claim the benefit of the conſtitution made for citizens. This is clear reaſoning. The citizens, who made the conſtitution, bargained for themſelves, and all who, after them, ſhould become citizens; but did not bargain for aliens. Would an American citizen, removing into France, claim, as a citizen, the benefit of the French conſtitution, againſt an act of the legiſlature? Would a man received, under the laws of hoſpitality, into the houſe of another, tell the maſter of the houſe, when he orders him to depart, becauſe he ſuſpects him of ill deſigns; "*I will not go, you have a leaſe of this houſe, you have admitted me, I will continue in it under your leaſe.*" Aliens are tenants at will, and may be removed, at the diſcretion of the owner.—When they become citizens, they become tenants on fixed terms, and cannot be removed, but according to thoſe terms; they are freeholders, and cannot be deprived of their rights, but on a known forfeiture regularly aſcertained.

If, therefore, aliens have no right to remain, it is no deprivation of right to order them to depart; and, if it be no deprivation of right it can be no puniſhment; and, if it be no puniſhment, this order may be made, without any crime, on the mere ſuſpicion or arbitrary will of the legiſlature, which, with reſpect to them, is ſovereign, as, with reſpect to citizens, the conſtitution is ſovereign. Even a citizen may be deprived of his right to perſonal liberty, without any actual crime, on the mere ſuſpicion of another, on which a magiſtrate deems it neceſſary to require ſecurity of the peace. So may an alien be deprived of our indulgence to remain among us, on the mere ſuſpicion of the legiſlature, that his reſidence here is dangerous to the public peace. This, being no deprivation of right, but a mere denial of a favor; is no puniſhment, but a mere exerciſe of the right of ſelf-defence, which the government of the United States, like that of every other nation, may exert at diſcretion, without any crime or any trial.

All that is ſaid of a right to trial by jury is out of the queſtion. That refers to an inveſtigation of offences previous to puniſhment, or a deprivation of a right. Here there is no offence, but a ſuſpicion alledged: and, as, even in the caſe of a citizen, he may be impriſoned, for the ſecurity of an individual; ſo, in the caſe of an alien, he may be removed, for the ſecurity of the nation. And in this, there is no puniſhment, becauſe there is no deprivation of right. It is neither an injury nor a puniſhment; it is a meaſure of ſelf-defence, inherent in every owner of a houſe, to turn out of his houſe a ſtranger, whom he does not chooſe to entertain longer.

I will again put the caſe of a ſtranger admitted, under the laws of hoſpitality, into a houſe. The owner thinks he has reaſon to ſuſpect, that this ſtranger intends to rob or murder him; or to aſſiſt a gang of thieves, whom he ſuſpects of this intention. He tells the ſtranger, that he has ſuch ſuſpicions, and deſires him to depart. If the ſtranger ſays, "*your ſuſpicions are wrong, you muſt prove them, carry me before a magiſtrate, and let me be tried and convicted, before you take upon you to turn me out of your houſe;*" would this be an anſwer? Shall the maſter of the houſe, in order to give the ſtranger the privilege of being tried and convicted, give him and his aſſociates an opportunity to accompliſh the purpoſes ſuſpected? Suppoſe the maſter of the houſe reply, "*I am not well acquainted with your character, but, whatever it be, I have a right to turn you out, go to my ſteward, and, if you can ſo explain yourſelf to him, as that he chooſe to permit you to remain, I agree, but, if he order you to depart you muſt go,*" would not this be reaſonable? Would this be any puniſhment of the ſtranger? No; it is the right of ſelf-defence. But, as a right to exerciſe this power will not authoriſe the maſter of the houſe wantonly to beat the ſtranger, or violently to take his money from him; ſo a right to remove an alien from our teritory does not authoriſe a power to puniſh him without a trial by jury.

That aliens, before they can be puniſhed, or deprived of any right, for an offence, muſt be tried by a jury, reſults not from the expreſs words of the conſtitution, which refers not to them but to citizens. It reſults from this, that our courts know no other mode of trial, and have no authority to adopt any other.

(To be concluded in our next.

Sect. 9.

† U. S. Conſt. Preamble.
‖ Conſt. Art. 4. Sect. 4
‡ Conſt. Art. 1. Sect. 8.
‡ Art. 3. Sect. 2.
* Conſt. Preamble.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 28.

Mr. Otis reported a new bill for laying a ſtamp duty, including the amendments, which was ordered to be printed, and committed to the whole houſe for Monday.

Mr. Griſwold's reſolution was again taken up, when Meſſrs. Pinckney, Otis, Harper, N. Smith and J. Williams, ſpoke in favor of its reference to a committee, and Meſſrs. Gallatin and Macon againſt it. The queſtion was at length taken, when there appeared 65 ayes, 23 nays. It was accordingly committed to five members.

Mr. Otis, from the committee appointed reſpecting the means of defence, requeſted leave to report by bill: which being granted, he immediately reported a bill in behalf of that committee; for encouraging the capture of French armed veſſels, and for allowing ſalvage on all veſſels bro't into the United States, which was read and committed to the whole houſe for Monday.

Mr. J. Parke, requeſted a ſimilar liberty for the committee for naval defence, granted.

MONDAY, December 31.

Mr. Otis ſaid that he was inſtructed by the committee of defence to ſubmit a reſolution to the houſe which muſt be conſidered exceedingly intereſting to the United States. It was well known that a report had been circulated of late relative to the impreſſment of American ſeamen from on board an American ſhip of war, by an armed ſhip of Great Britain. The committee are ſorry to ſay that though they have received no official account of it, there appears too much reaſon for believing this report to be true. He thought an indignity of this kind called loudly upon every branch of this government, but would principally depend upon the Preſident to uſe the proper remedy. It was alſo neceſſary that this houſe ſhould ſhew Great Britain and the whole world, that we are ſenſible of ſuch aggreſſions and determined to protect the American flag from all inſults whatever. It is poſſible that this meaſure may require legiſlative proviſion. We have very little chance of ſucceſs from our infant navy, if inſults and conduct like this is paſſed over without due attention, therefore, the committee have inſtructed me to ſubmit the following:

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to lay before this houſe ſuch information as he may poſſeſs relative to the impreſſment of any ſeamen belonging to the United States ſloop of war Baltimore, by any ſhip or veſſel of war belonging to the king of Great-Britain.

Mr. Harper hoped it would be laid on the table, which was done.

Meſſage from the Preſident.

The following meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by his Secretary.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I encloſe you a report of the Secretary of War, made to me on the 24th inſtant, relative to the military eſtabliſhment, which I think neceſſary to lay before Congreſs, and ſubmit the ſame to their conſideration. It was referred to the committee of defence and ordered to be printed.

The Secretary propoſes a new organization of the army.

The report of the committee on the memorial from Georgia was read, which contains a ſolicitation that compenſation be made to that ſtate for a certain tract of country which was ceded to the Indians by a treaty entered into at New-York, belonging to the ſtate of Georgia.

Mr. Baldwin entered into a lengthy examination of the ſubject. He ſaid that the land thus ceded, laid quite within the angles of the ſtate and being ſo contiguous to a principle part of the ſtate, made an extenſive frontier for the ſtate to defend. That this country has been purchaſed of the Indians by the ſtate—he had no doubt Congreſs gave it back to the Indians with great reluctance, but it ſeemed abſolutely neceſſary in order to purchaſe a peace, but he conſidered it would be but juſtice to ſatiſfy the ſtate ſomehow for it. The committee had recommended three modes of ſatiſfaction. One was to reſtore the the territory ceded by purchaſing it from the Indians, or elſe to pay that ſtate for it, or give them ſome contiguous territory of equal value. He argued that the ſtate of Georgia [illegible] regard to protection as any ſtate. Commiſſioners were appointed who went compleately into the buſineſs, who reported to Congreſs which report was on the table.

The memorial and report was then taken up and read.

Mr. Champlin moved that the committee ſhould riſe, he did it with a view to move its poſtponement to next ſeſſion. He thought it would be exceedingly wrong to encourage ſuch inſulting language as was contained in that memorial.

Mr. Pinckney ſaid this memorial had been poſtponed time after time, and he could ſee no reaſon why juſtice ſhould not be done to the claimants; and no language, however bad ſhould prevent the United States being juſt.

The committe roſe, and on the queſtion whether it ſhould have leave to ſit again; there were [illegible] ayes. So leave was given.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

Mr. Otis called up the reſolution which he laid on the table on Monday.

Mr. Gordon did not know any relation this motion could have to any legiſlative proviſion of Congreſs: unleſs ſome reaſon of that kind could be produced, he for one, could not give his vote in favor of it. He would not have it thought but a tranſaction of this kind ſhould meet with the proper reſentment of every member of this houſe; he hoped they had given greater evidence than this could give to vindicate the honor of the country, but the vindication of the honor of the country in this particular did not depend on the legiſlature ſo much as on the executive, he was fully convinced that this tranſaction would be taken up by the executive, and on that account could ſee no reaſon to adopt the motion. If he entertained an idea that the Preſident would not attend to it he ſhould think himſelf right to vote for the motion, but he believed the mover had no doubt on this matter, why then ſhould the houſe anticipate? why ſhould they pretend to point out to the Preſident the mode of proceeding? He did not believe legiſlative attention was at all neceſſary, and therefore ſhould vote againſt it.

Mr. J. Williams was of the opinion with the gentleman that the executive would take every neceſſary meaſure on the ſubject, but the only difficulty to him was, that the reſolution did not go far enough, it ought not to be confined to any [illegible] but be general, notice ought to be taken of [illegible] ults, let them come from whatever power; too much indignity has been offered to us, and it was time for this country to point their faces againſt it; the nation had been much infringed upon by one nation and another; nothing had yet been done effectually to prevent it, if it was a fact that theſe men had been taken hold of, no doubt could be entertained that it was a [illegible] outrage upon the dignity of the country. He was ready to give a vote for it if it was not a

gh Gazette.

January 26, 1799. No. 646.

EET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

ed, but he ſhould like it better if the amendment was made.

Mr. Otis ſaid it had been uſual to make this enquiry, laſt ſeſſion a report was called for and required by the Secretary of War, ſtating the number of Americans impreſſed into the Engliſh navy, and it was a neceſſary information.

Mr. Joſiah Parker ſaid that ſuch an outrage ought to be taken notice of, and expoſed to the view of all the people of the United States: it was a flagrant violation of every principle of conſiſtency. He had no doubt but our executive would feel the honor of the American flag, but it was no doubt proper the houſe ſhould obtain the information.

He ſtated the tranſaction after this manner, That the ſloop of war Baltimore, Capt. Phillips, was convoying a number of merchantmen to Havannah, and that in ſight of the harbour, a 74 gun Engliſh ſhip of war, commanded by Captain Loring, met with them, and cut three of the ſhips away from the fleet: Captain Phillips accordingly went to remonſtrate to the Engliſh Captain on his conduct, who in return told Capt. P. that he would take every man from his ſhip who had not got a protection. Captain Philips told him that his men required no other protection than the flag of the United States under which they ought to be conſidered ſecure. He accordingly ſent on board the American ſhip and took out 55 men, and detained them a conſiderable time: after a while, ſuppoſing he had done wrong, he ſent on board to Captain Phillips, to take out ſuch men as he knew to be Americans: who anſwered that they were all Americans to him, and therefore he would not, two of the convoy were then returned, and 50 of the ſeamen, but 5 were detained. This being the ſtate of facts, official information ought to be obtained, and all the people ſhould know of the violation, until we reſent the conduct of one nation violating our flag, we ought to all. He had no fear that the executive would do wrong, but he tho't a ſmall reparation ought not to be taken for ſuch a violent aggreſſion.

The motion was amended to read after the word Baltimore "or any other public armed veſſel," &c. And ſo amended was carried without a diviſion.

Meſſrs. Otis and Parker were appointed to wait on the Preſident with the ſame.

THURSDAY, January 3.

Mr. Otis, from the committee of defence, reported a bill to ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe with France, and its dependencies. It was read a ſecond time and committed to the whole houſe for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, October 17.

BY information from Malta, the riſing of the inhabitants againſt the French is confirmed. They are driven to the caſtle of St. Elmo, have aſked for terms; but have been refuſed, and ſummoned to ſurrender as priſoners of war. Throughout the whole iſland the French flag has given place to the Malteſe. Buonaparte left [illegible] of his troops here; but by deſertion and ſlaughter they have dwindled away. The Ruſſians, Turks and Engliſh were preparing to attack it previous to theſe events, with a ſtrong combined force.

The Britiſh ſhip Coloſſus, off Malta, had captured one of the French ſhips which eſcaped from the Nile.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.

IMPORTANT DETECTION.

Jean Bon St. Andre, late French reſident at [illegible], was this day with his ſuite brought here, and lodged in the caſtle of the Seven Towers.—Among his papers was found a plan for revolutionizing the Ottoman Empire. In conſequence of this, 30000 men are ordered to certain places where French politics have been favored. Thirty ſix cannon were found in the palace Franc iſe, lately occupied by the French miniſter at Conſtantinople, but now converted into a priſon, where all the emigrant French, who have taken an oath of fidelity to the Grand Seignior, are confined.

HAMBURGH, October 8.

Advices from Florence of September 18th, ſay that the French have entered the Neapolitan Dominions in an hoſtile manner, though without a prior declaration of war.

We learn from Paris, under date of September [illegible] the Turkiſh miniſter was that day arreſted and thrown into the Temple.

Oct. 13. We hear that, beſides the aigrette ſent by the Grand Seignior to Admiral Nelſon, he has ordered a rich preſent to every Britiſh officer in the action at the Nile, and 80,000 dollars to be diſtributed among the ſailors.

The confidence of the Grand Seignior is ſo great in his new friends the Ruſſians, that he viſited the commander of the fleet before Conſtantinople on board his ſhip incognito. The Ruſſians were at firſt loth to enter the city of Conſtantinople, but they are now every day ſeen walking in town with the Turks.

Oct. 18. The French with 8000 men from Switzerland have entered the Auſtrian territory, and already committed ſome exceſſes. It is ſaid the Emperor conſiders this as the actual recommencement of hoſtilities.

Oct. 19. A new paper on the ſubject of the pacification was preſented by the Auſtrian deputy at Raſtadt on the 18th inſtant. It [illegible], and does not appear to accelerate peace. In fine, the indications of the recommencement of hoſtilities increaſe daily.

The deputation of the Empire at the Congreſs of Raſtadt have demanded that Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, &c. be exempted from all duties on the Rhine. The French have demanded the reaſon of a march of the Ruſſian army through the German territory; and were anſwered that they were not authoriſed to make any explanations on that ſubject. An extraordinary coolneſs has commenced; each ſeems to wait the other's ſtriking the firſt blow, to avoid the odium of the renew of war.

LONDON, October 19.

The Jaſon of 30 guns, captain Sterling, chaſing 6 veſſels into Breſt, got upon a rock a beat to pieces. The captain and crew were m. priſoners, except ſix ſeamen, who jumped int boat, and after many difficulties reached E land.

Three of Nelſon's prizes ſunk 15 days the engagement, from the damage they had tained. Six had proceeded to England.

Lord St. Vincent has informed government the deſtruction of the French tranſports at Nile.

The Portugueſe ambaſſador has been obliged to quit Paris, as his powers were not ſufficient to treat on the new baſis which the Directory propoſe. This baſis is a ceſſion to France of an important track of country in Guyana, and a diminution of the powers at war with France, which not be admitted into the Portugueſe harbour.

This day a mail arrived from from Dublin.—Holt's party ſtill ravages the county of Wicklow, and the loyal inhabitants are very much haraſſed by theſe banditti.

DUBLIN, October 11.

We are ſorry to record the continuance of the rebellion on the borders of Wexford and Carlow; the whole track of country in that neighbourhood, is ſo completely in the power of the fugitives, who refuge in the woods of Killoughran, that not a Proteſtant gentleman or farmer, can venture to reſide between Slaney and the Barrow; and even the Roman Catholics, are now ſo frequently attacked by the rebels, as to render their reſidence extremely dangerous.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, December 28.

LYON.

Report from a reſpectable quarter, informs us that MATTHEW LYON is re-elected repreſentative in Congreſs for the weſtern diſtrict of Vermont, by a conſtitutional majority of 600 votes.

And muſt our national councils be again diſgraced by that vile beaſt? Alas! how degenerate muſt be thoſe men who would beſtow their ſuffrages on ſuch a character in preference to an AMERICAN of ſuperior talents and unblemiſhed reputation! The rankeſt democrat ought to bluſh at ſeeing the choiceſt intereſts of his country confided to the management of a FOREIGNER, who has has been juſtly arraigned and puniſhed by fine and impriſonment for a ſcandalous breach of the laws of his country—who has long ſince become the jeſt, not only of America, but of the intelligent part of Europe. How loſt to decency the ſervile advocates of ſuch an animal!

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, Dec. 28.

The following report was this day concurred in by the houſe.—Ayes 58—Noes 14.

The committee to whom were referred the reſolutions of the legiſlature of Kentucky report, that they have taken the ſame under their conſideration, and are of opinion that the ſaid reſolutions contain ſentiments and opinions unwarranted by the conſtitution of the United States, and the ſeveral acts of Congreſs to which they refer; that ſaid reſolutions are highly improper, and ought not to be acceded to by the legiſlature of this ſtate. All which is ſubmitted to the houſe.

By order,
L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

A member of oppoſition immediately introduced a reſolution to inſtruct our ſenators and repreſentatives to obtain a repeal of the alien and ſedition laws. The reſolution was negatived, 46 to 19.

(Thus it appears more and more evident, that the Kentucky reſolutions, are part of a concerted plan to embarraſs the meaſures of government, and diſmember the Union.)

Pittsburgh, January 19.

The ſedition law was deſigned for the purpoſe of impreſſing upon turbulent and unprincipled men ſome re[illegible]t for the government of our country—and no[illegible]anding all the murmurings which [illegible] go[illegible]th againſt it, no man will find fault with it, who would not repine at reſtraint in Heaven. It is therefore ſurpriſing that men who profeſs to be friends of their country and good order, ſhould be heard to complain of a law intended ſolely to keep in awe deſperate and abandoned characters. When a man is heard to inveigh againſt this law, ſet him down as one who would ſubmit to no reſtraint which is calculated for the peace of ſociety. He deſerves to be ſuſpected.

THE BRETHREN of LODGE No. 45, are requeſted to attend their next ſtated meeting the firſt Tueſday in February, on buſineſs of importance.

By order of the Maſter
JOHN M'DOWELL, Sec'y.
January 16th, 1799.

Mills and Diſtillery to Let,

SITUATE in St. Clair townſhip within one mile of the town of Pittſburgh and the Glaſs works, on the main branch of the Sawmill run. The advantages of this property being placed in the vicinity of Pittſburgh where there is an excellent market at all times for flour, Indian meal, boards and ſcantling muſt be obvious—There is on the premiſes a good Griſt ar complete, and abundance of t

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JOHN ROWLAND.
January 11, 1799.

Whereas it has been reported

by ſome ill-diſpoſed perſon, that WILLIAM IRWIN's property is mortgaged to me for the payment of monies—I now declare that no ſuch mortgage was ever taken for me, and that I have no claim againſt William Irwin or any demand whatever.

Witneſs my hand this 7th day of December 1798.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Allegheny County, ſſ.

Having ſome time ago been aſked if I underſtood whether or not that William Irwin's large brick houſe and lot in Pittſburgh was under mortgage to George Wallace, Eſq. I do now declare upon oath, that I do not recollect the perſon who made this enquiry.

HUGH FLEMING.

Sworn before me this 7th day
of December 1799.
JOHN WILKINS.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE piece of LAND containing 159 acres, laying on the Monongahela river two miles above Elizabeth Town. The land is of the firſt quality and well improved, and will be ſold low by having a part of the money advanced. The terms may be known by applying to GABRIEL PETERSON adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber near Pittſburgh.

HARVEY HETH.
January 15 1799.

FOUND,

ON the hill above Pine Creek a Rifle Gun and Broad Axe. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH BRUSH.
Head water of Sandy, Irwin Townſhip,
Allegheny County, January 17, 1799.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

THE FERRY on the Allegheny river, in the Town of Pittſburgh, now occupied by James Allen. For terms apply to G. WALLACE, Eſq. Braddock's Field, or the ſubſcriber oppoſite ſaid Ferry on the weſt ſide of the river.

JAMES ROBINSON.
January 16 1798.

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags purchaſed at this Office.

leaves it to ſome other part of the adminiſtra
on, as caſes ſhall occur, to determine ſomethi
elſe reſpecting this, which the limited powers
man, the principles of juſt diſcrimination, a
public convenience, render it impoſſible for th
to determine. Were the legiſlature to take u
on them to modify their laws to every ca
they muſt conſtantly be in ſeſſion; and hum
capacity would render it impoſſible for any o
body of men, to diſcharge their taſk. Therefo
the legiſlature wiſely contents itſelf with eſt
bliſhing general rules, and leaves, to ſome oth
part of the adminiſtration, authority to aſcert
the modifications and exceptions Thus t
legiſlative power determines, that certain actio
ſhall be puniſhed; but, as there may be deg
of ſuch actions, more or leſs aggravated, leav
it to the judiciary to aſcertain the degrees of p
in ſome caſes, all puniſhm
leaves it to the execu
All this is neceſſ
fice, and pub

It is not true
ons has been ſuſpen
with that gentleman on the
impreſſment of our ſeamen,
terminated to the ſatiſfaction of the govern

A volcano has broke out at Guadalo
which with many other mountainous iſlan
the Weſt Indies, has long been ſuppoſed by
turaliſts to have originally been the produ
volcanoes, and which have lately been the
of many moral volcanic exploſions, under V
Hughes, and his ſavage ſoldiers.

By Yesterday's Mai

NORFOLK, January 14

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpe
bility at Martinique, to his friend in this p
dated November 30.

"Two French frigates from France, but
from Cayenne, arrived a few days ago at G
daloupe; they landed (we are told) 800 m
and took Victor Hughes by force on board,
are to carry him to France, le
a Governor in his room—The Governo
Cayenne has been ſerved the ſame way.
men of war are watching them cloſe, and we
in hopes will contrive to get them.

BOSTON, December 28.

A letter has been received from Captain
ward, of the armed ſhip Camillus of this p
belonging to Mr. Eben Parſons, informing t
on his outward bound paſſage he was attack
by two French privateers, which after an acti
he beat off—and reſcued from them a Po
gueſe veſſel which they had taken. His m
ſtood to their guns with perfect reſolution, a
exerciſed them in the moſt active manner T
is another proof of the expediency of arm
Several benefits reſult from the iſſue of this
gagement, which all honeſt Americans muſt
joice in. A valuable ſhip, cargo, and a num
of brave fellows are preſerved to their country
and piracy diſappointed of its prey.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated t
5th inſtant.

"Accounts received yeſterday from an Eaſte
port, mention that a veſſel had arrived there
a ſhort paſſage from the Weſt-Indies, with t
information of Hiſpaniola being declared in
pendent, and that the flag eſtabliſhed there wa
white one with three Negro Heads."

It is reported that a dreadful maſſacre of t
whites by the mulattoes, in which 300 of t
former ſuffered, recently took place at F
Dauphin.

Capt. Philips, Commander of the ſloop
war Baltimore arrived in town laſt evening fro
Norfolk, where he left his veſſel. He has fo
warded to government an authentic account
the indignity offered the American flag off C
ba, which we hope to be able to detail to o
readers in a few days.

A letter from Liverpool dated the 20th O
ſtates, that accounts had been received there i
forming that the whole of the Breſt fleet h
been captured.

The queſtion was yeſterday decided in th
Senate of the United States on the plea put
by the counſel in behalf of William Blou
againſt the juriſdiction of the Senate to try th
impeachment, and carried in favor of the ple
Yeas 14. Nays 11.

So that this long pending buſineſs before th
Senate is cloſed, and the defendant left to
common proſecution, if any ſhould ever be e
hibited againſt him.

America is to be honored, it ſeems, by a
from the Duke de Liancourt, to purſue,
doubt, the French favorite ſtudy of botany
in the weſtern country.

An inſtance of the ingenuity of a Frenchman
One of the priſoners of war, lately contrived t
make his eſcape from priſon, by painting his coat
exactly ſimilar to the uniform
duty!

This law further enacts. "*that it ſhall be law-for the Preſident of the United States, whenever may deem it neceſſary for the public ſafety, to er to be removed out of the territory thereof any n who may be in priſon in purſuance of this act; d to cauſe to be arreſted, and ſent out of the U ed States. ſuch of thoſe aliens as ſhall have been ered to depart therefrom, and ſhall not have ob ned a licence as aforeſaid, in all caſes where, in opinion of the Preſident, the public ſafety requires ſpeedy removal. And if any alien, ſo removed ſent out of the United States by the Preſident, ll voluntarily return thereto, unleſs by permiſſion the Preſident of the United States—ſuch alien, conviction thereof, ſhall be impriſoned as long as the opinion of the Preſident, the public ſafety may uire.*"

But it is provided, "*that it ſhall be lawful for alien who may be ordered to be removed from the ited States, by virtue of this act, to take with him h part of his goods, chattels, or other property, as he y find convenient—and all property left in the U ed States by any alien who may be removed as reſaid, ſhall be ſubject to his diſpoſal.*"

One would have thought, that a law ſo reaſon e in itſelf, ſo conformable to the law of nati s, and the practice of all governments, and, ile it is altogether conſiſtent with the Conſtitu ion, ſo neceſſary to the ſafety and defence of United States; if it did not obtain all praiſe, ould at leaſt have eſcaped cenſure. Yet this w was not only vehemently oppoſed in Con ſs; but, even ſince it was paſſed, has been robated by igorant, or wicked and ſeditious n; and, for their vile and ſelfiſh purp s been held up to deteſtation *they ſhould* nal and tyrannical. In *ſuch as has bee* it has been uſed

inflame the *freſh ſupply of Woolens, con ac low price, three quarters* ... *plains* ... *Nails, Leather* ... *al Leather, and a variety of Goods ſuitable reaſon, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or er dit to thoſe who* ... *off the old ſcore.* *Burgh, January 4. 1799*

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journed Court of Common Pleas held at burgh for the County of Allegheny, the ſecond of January in the year of our Lord one thou ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the John M'Dowell and ... *Eſquires, ges of the ſaid Court.*

the petition of Iſaac Pearce a priſoner in the jail of the county aforeſaid, praying to be ed according to the proviſions of the act of ly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, the order that the ſaid priſoner be brought be them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of ... *that his petition and his creditors may heard; and that his creditors have due thereof by publiſhing in the Pittſburgh, Union and* ... *Town newſpapers, that they ſhew cauſe if any they have why he ſhould not ſcharged.*

By the Court
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

O B E R E N T E D,

N ISLAND *in the Ohio River, about three miles from Pittſburgh, known by the name amilton's Iſland There is 40 acres of clear d under good fence, fit for cultivation, and eres of paſture. For terms apply to the ſub er on the weſt bank of the Allegheny river op e Pittſburgh.*

JAMES ROBINSON.

January 4, 1799.

Two Dollars Reward.

TRAYED *from the ſubſcriber living in Tyrone townſhip, Fayette county, a Bay MARE, 3 s old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural ter, ſhod before and the ſhoes* ... *no brand. oever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that t owner may get her again, ſhall receive the above ward and if brought home reaſonable charges.*

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Elijah and J. Craig,

H... opened for a few weeks, a general ſortment of GOODS, which will be ſold eſale and retail, at the ſtore next door ... Gibſon's.

A ... in the Pittſ urgh Gazette laſt week, ſigned William azzam. It becomes highly neceſſary to guard friends and the public againſt the deception, d inform them that ſaid William Gazzam has right to collect any debts due to William rwill, nor has he any accounts againſt one ividual, nor books to make out ſuch accounts. It muſt be very obſervable to Larwill's nds, that Mr. Gazzam offers to receive mo y but not to diſcharge any account. But Lar ill think himſelf happy ſince he has been in onfinement, to have been able to diſcharge his t debts, and has the greateſt confidence that s friends will ſtill enable him to do it.

WILLIAM LARWILL.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

DAVID WALLACE,

HAS juſt received a complete aſſortment of *DRY GOODS*, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon—alſo, *GROCERRIES*, which he will ell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh.

He requeſts thoſe who ſtand indebted to him o pay off their accounts immediately, as no onger indulgence can be given.

Pittſburgh, December 28 1798

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the Allegheny river, 8 miles from Pittſburgh, a Red HEIFER, one year old next ſpring, a white ſpot in her face, and on her ſhoulder and rump, and a crop off the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM HIMMELWRIGHT.

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extended beyond the ſtrict words, if this exten will promote miſchief; eſpecially if it end gers the ſafety of the people, which is the preme law. I would aſk whether this reſtra ſuppoſing it to reſpect aliens generally muſt be limited to times of peace; and whethe muſt govern in extraordinary times of dang or muſt then give way to the great rule of defence and general welfare? Let us try th conſtruction by the rules of reaſoning. It is a rule, that if any argument proves too much, it is unſound. Suppoſe a body of Frenchmen to arrive at Boſton, with arms and ammunition, which men may carry for their own defence, and tell the people there, that they are *perſons* who have migrated to ſettle peaceably in the country. Another body of ſuch emigrants, with the ſame tale in their mouths, arrives at New-York; another, at Philadelphia, another at Norfolk; and another at Charleſton. Muſt the ſtate legiſlatures of Maſſachuſetts, of New York, of Pennſylvania, of Virginia, and of South Carolina be convened, to order thoſe ſeveral bodies of emigrants to depart out of theſe ſeveral ſtates? Well; the Boſton emigrants march peaceably into Connecticut; and the South Carolina emigrants into North Carolina; and ſo of the others, till they all meet peaceably in Maryland; and then declare, that they are come, by order of the Directory, to ſettle there, and to prevail on the Preſident and Congreſs, to give the tribute demanded by the Directory. All this they may do; and yet if Congreſs had proceeded to make a law to prevent their landing or effect their removal, we ſhould be told, Congreſs cannot prohibit the migr

trawing ...
next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores ſituated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majeſtic rivers which joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant day take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on which the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglass in Union town, of David Redick, in the town of Waſhington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reeſe in the town of Erie

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD, Managers.
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER
NATHANIEL IRISH.

W A N T E D,

WOOD Aſhes, for which one ſhilling per buſhel will be given, and alſo a generous price for Pot Aſh, at the *GLASS WORKS* oppoſite Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4. 1798

The White Oak Level,

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of Land, was called thus, from the extenſive and beautiful level and the great number of ſtrait and lofty oaks upon it. It lays on the Allegheny river, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, and on the ſame ſide of the river, and contains 318 acres and 15 perches. It is well watered, having five ſprings running through it; the ſituation advantageous for the Pittſburgh market, and the title indiſputable.

Mr. Hugh Quigley who lives adjoining the land will ſhew the ſame to thoſe who may wiſh to ſee it. The purchaſer, by paying part in hand, ſhall have a reaſonable credit for the remainder. Terms of ſale, &c. may be known by application to me at Eliſabeth Town, either by word or letter.

S. BAYARD
6w

December 7. 1798

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree). The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Peters creek, at William Cochran's mill, in Miflin townſhip, Allegheny county, a Black COW, about four years old, a crop off the left ear, and two ſlits in the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WILSON.

Dec. 14. 1798.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Allegheny, the 8th day of December in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, before the Honorable Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Juſtices of the ſame Court.

ON *the petition of Abraham Loos, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of* ... *mbly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors— Court order that the ſaid priſoner be brought* ... *them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of* ... *next, that his petition and creditors may be heard, and direct the notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh, Carliſle and* ... *burgh newſpapers three ſeveral times, the* ... *which ſhall be at leaſt two weeks before the appointed for his hearing.*

By the Court.
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

ROKERS OFFICE,

... 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

... LIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced ... ſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 ... nut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of ... anks and the Land Office, and other Public ... es of this State and of the United States.

... ATENTS for Land procured, and all kind buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and ... ner Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy ... diſpatch.

... ons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of ... lvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. forwarded to William M. Biddle, by ap... o Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law ... gh.

... 10, 1798

... ing and for ſale by the ſubſcriber at his ... *Williams's Mills*, a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

from Baltimore, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, conſiſting of *Dry Goods Groceries Salt, Iron, Steel, Leather, Spices, Hardware, Cutlery, Cotton and Woollen Hoſiery, Indian and Roſe Blankets, Strouds, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Powder, Lead,* and a variety of other articles for Caſh, Country Produce, or Furrs, by

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Williams' Mills, October 29, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 24th day of January next, a HOUSE and LOT in the Town of Nobleſburgh, ſituate on the Main ſtreet. The Houſe is two ſtories high, and the Lot contains five rod in front, and ten deep, attendance will be given and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH KING.
W. GORMLY,
JOHN GORMLY.

Dec 12. 1798.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittſburgh, a Sorrel Mare COLT, hind feet white, and a bald face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD SMITH.

December 18 1798.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, in July laſt, a Red STEER, with a white face, and a bit cut out of the near ear, and a ſwallow fork in the off ear, four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Lowry's Run, Dec 15, 1798.

For Sale,

A Three Story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Market ſtreet at the corner of the Public Square. The Houſe is 35 feet ſquare, a kitchen 16 feet by 18 and good cellars under both buildings, an excellent well in the yard, and a ſtone ſtable 40 feet by 28, well finiſhed and ſtalled—alſo, a two ſtory Brick Houſe, 20 feet by 18, with an excellent cellar under it, a log ſtable 30 feet by 24, and a draw well, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, at the corner of Chancery lane—alſo, a ſmall Log Houſe, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, near Grant's Hill—a Lot of Ground containing 31 acres and 39 perches, 20 acres of which is under excellent meadow, about one mile from town—an In and Out Lot in the Reſerved Tract on the weſt of the Allegheny oppoſite this place—and Five or Six Donation Tracts of Land. The terms will be made known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, 6th Dec. 1798.

Real Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, ſituate in the Town of Greenſburgh, alſo, two Lots adjoining William Barns, in ſaid Town—four acres of meadow adjacent to Town—a Lot in Todd's Town, No. 22, one half of an undivided tract of land containing 7[illegible] acres, with good buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greenſburgh, and 100 acres of Land in Allegheny county, in Nicholſon's Diſtrict, No. 101.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed real property, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 7th, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, will pleaſe call and ſettle the ſame with John Wilkins, Eſq. who is authoriſed for that purpoſe. Thoſe who neglect this notice will be ſued in fifteen days from this date.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Pittſburgh December 28, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 25th December, a bay MARE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the left buttock G. L. B. ſhe has two colt teeth that are not grown full yet, hurt on the thighs and legs by drawing, has a long ſwitch tail, which was cut about a month ago, and is not healed, ſhod all round, the fore ſhoes being tipped with ſteel, and has got the ſcratches. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that I may get her again, or brings her to me, or ſecures the perſon that may have taken her, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE LEIGHTENBERGER.

Pittſburgh. December 28, 1798.

P. S. The above Mare has a ſucking Colt.

Beware of the Raſcal!

THE public in general, and the Book Binders in particular, throughout the United States, are cautioned againſt the deception of a gallows looking, yellow complexioned, black haired fellow who calls himſelf JOHN HOLT, by trade a Book Binder—by his actions I judge him to be a JACOBIN. He yeſterday ſecreted himſelf from the purſuit of his lawful creditors, although the day before out of mere charity, I bailed him from priſon, offered him the higheſt wages and conſtant employ, to enable him to do juſtice—he pledged his word, his honor, to be induſtrious, to be faithful to his benefactor—he has put himſelf beyond my reach for the preſent—he has added ingratitude to injuſtice—In order, more effectually, to guard every perſon againſt his impoſitions for the future, I think it neceſſary to deſcribe him more minutely than above. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high; ſlender make—he is a profane ſwearer, a liar, a drunkard and a glutton. He was guilty of ſeveral acts of ſwindling before he left this town.

ROBERT HARPER.

Chamberſburgh, December 22, 1798.

A few ſetts of Doctor PERKINS's celebrated
Metallic Tractors,
are left for ſale at this Printing Office.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13 1798.

Came to Braddock's Field, an old Black MARE, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, a ſnip on her noſe, raiſed a little on the head by the pole evil. Unleſs the owner comes forward in two months from this date, pay charges and takes her away, ſhe will be ſold for her keeping.

ANDREW M'GAHIE.

December 22, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the late firm, known by the name of Chr Lowgier & Co. either by bond, note or book account, are required to make payment on or before the 20th day of January next, to the ſubſcriber, who is veſted with full power to collect all debts whatſoever due ſaid firm. And all perſons who neglect the above notice, may expect that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery, without reſpect to perſons.

WILLIAM FREIDT.

Weſtmoreland Furnace, Dec. 26, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living within five miles of Beaver town, MARES, one a ſtrawberry roan, about ... old, 14 or 15 hands high, trots and paces, ... ed on the near ſhoulder; the other is ... about 4 years old, about 15 hands high, ... hind foot white, never has been checked. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and delivers them to Jonathan Coulter, Eſq. in Beaver town, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

THOMAS WALTON

Dec 17 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber, reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

JOHN C. GILKISON

HAS juſt opened a ſmall *BOOK* and *STATIONARY STORE*, and *SCRIVENER'S OFFICE*; he has a variety of Books for ſale, School Books eſpecially, an aſſortment of ... means to increaſe and keep up as encouragement may enable him; he has alſo ſome Books of general inſtruction and amuſement, which he will ſell or lend out for a reaſonable time, at a reaſonable price. As a Scrivener, he is prepared to draw Writings, such as Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Powers of Attorney, Obligations ... Stamped paper for Bonds, Notes, Bills of Exchange &c. may be had at his Office.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 19, 1798.